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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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1983...

As 1983 comes to a close, it is a good time to look back. After three years of economic slump, the nation is recovering. Each month many economic indicators improve and general optimism grows.

Strong boosts in economic activity have spurred positive employment trends in mining, construction, manufacturing, and finance, insurance, and real estate in South Dakota. Payroll employment is up from one year ago and the unemployment rate has declined. (These issues are discussed in The South Dakota Labor Market.)

These increases are in line with the industry projections to 1990. South Dakota wage and salaried employment is projected to grow 18.9 percent by 1990. Manufacturing and construction, with anticipated growth rates of 29.2 and 20.7 percent, continue to be the most rapidly growing major industries of South Dakota's economy.

People who have asked where South Dakota is are beginning to find out. There have been articles written about the strong business climate in publications such as the Chicago Tribune, Forbes and Time magazines. The state has become a national contender for business across the United States looking for a new location to expand. This can be seen in the renovations, relocations, expansions and new industries in the State from Yankton to Aberdeen and from Rapid City to Sioux Falls. Latest figures show an annual net increase of 149 firms in South Dakota. South Dakota has the right ingredients for continued growth.

The year 1983 was a good chapter in South Dakota's history. As we enjoy the holiday season and ready ourselves for 1984 we should reflect on the advances we have made and look forward to the oppportunties of the future.

THE SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET

The South Dakota unemployment rate rose to 4.7 percent in November, marking the annual winter upturn in unemployment in the State. Although the rate was 0.6 percent higher than in October, it was still below the preceding year when 5.3 percent of the labor force was out of work. It was the first significant move upward since January when 7.7 percent or 24,100 workers were unemployed. Jobless South Dakotan's numbered 14,800 in November.

The drop in unemployment and the commensurate decline in claims for unemployment compensation have boosted the State's unemployment trust fund to its highest level in nearly four years. The November balance in the fund was $15.3 million. That was the first time since the outset of the recession in January 1980, that the balance has risen above $15 million.

While total employment growth in South Dakota has not kept pace with the nation, nonfarm payroll employment has rebounded nicely since its low point earlier this year. The November total for non-farm workers was 235,600. That represented a seasonal decline from the October count of 237,900, but it was 4,600 jobs ahead of the November 1982 total of 231,000.

Manufacturing employment has grown at a robust 11.9 percent rate during the past year. The November total of 27,200 means that 2,900 manufacturing jobs have been added in South Dakota during the year. Most of these jobs were in fabricated metals and machinery manufacturing. It is expected that employment will continue to increase in this group of industries as the national economy expands, particularly the sectors that utilize the products produced by these manufacturers.

Construction is another industry that realized strong gains during the past year. In November it had the largest percentage gain in employment among the major industries—16.3 percent or 1,300 jobs. Commercial construction accounted for most of this increase since housing construction is still lagging. This industry should continue to expand as housing construction, following the national pattern, begins to pick up.

Services employment, which continued to show steady improvement, even during the recession, was up 1.5 percent or 800 jobs during the past year. The November total of 52,600 was the highest November figure on record. Medical and health care accounted for most of the increase in services employment during the past years; however, the changes in payment limits for Medicare patients may impact future employment in this sector. Hiring in other sectors of the services industry should pick up, as the economy recovers from the recession. The services industry should therefore continue to show overall growth in employment.

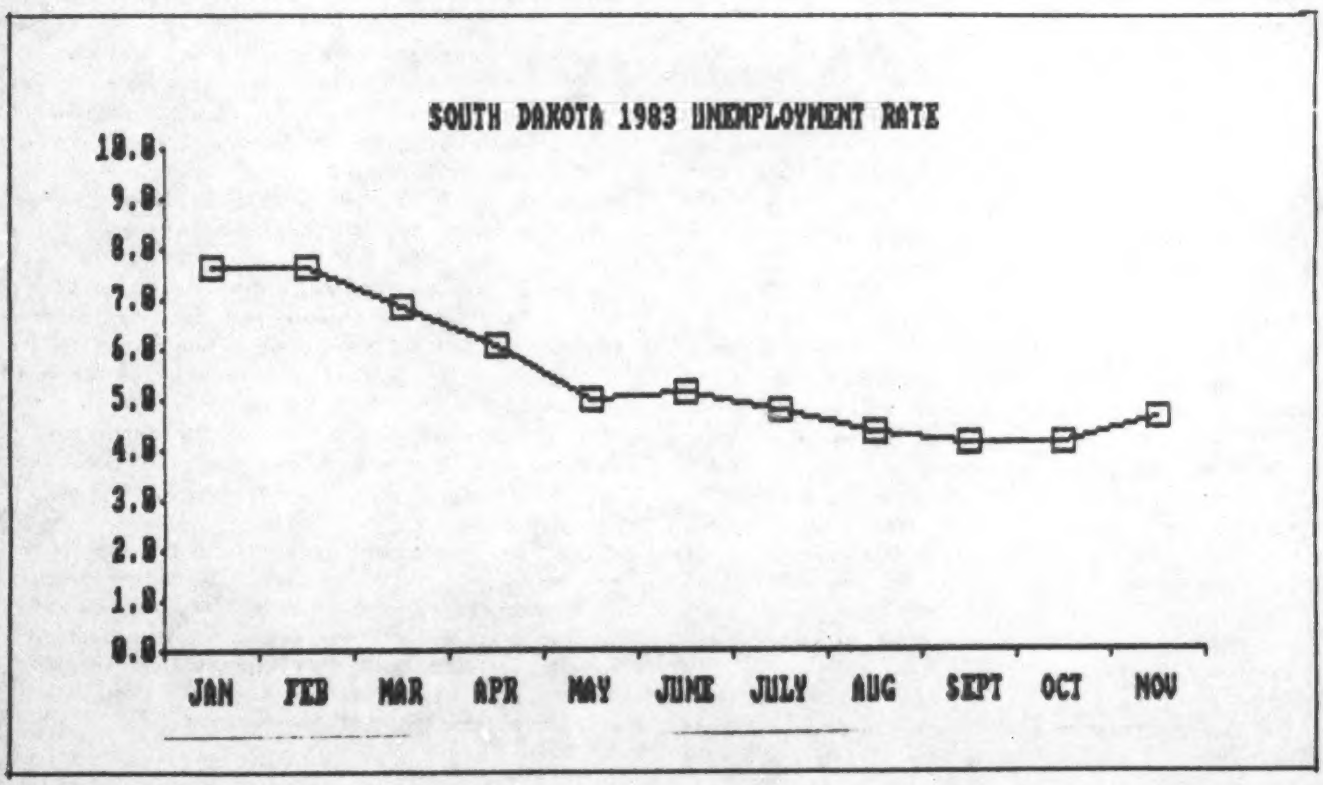


TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	November 1983 (1)				November 1982			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	112 147 000	103 018 000	9 129 000	8.1 (3)	110 855 000	99 379 000	11 476 000	10.4 (3)
South Dakota	318 100	303 300	14 800	4.7	321 000	303 900	17 100	5.3
Sioux Falls MSA	64 961	62 155	2 806	4.3	63 626	60 715	2 911	4.6
Aurora	1 374	1 347	27	2.0	1 440	1 382	58	4.0
Beadle	8 522	8 180	342	4.0	9 412	8 912	500	5.3
Bennett	1 343	1 289	54	4.0	1 416	1 339	77	5.4
Bon Homme	3 292	3 117	175	5.3	3 400	3 267	133	3.9
Brookings	13 389	12 588	801	6.0	13 815	13 152	663	4.8
Brown	18 328	17 350	978	5.3	18 701	17 574	1 127	6.0
Brule	3 019	2 882	137	4.5	3 041	2 844	197	6.5
Buffalo	493	454	39	7.9	488	395	93	19.1
Butte	3 405	3 307	98	2.9	3 840	3 625	215	5.6
Campbell	766	741	25	3.3	1 033	1 001	32	3.1
Charles Mix	3 586	3 439	147	4.1	3 841	3 669	172	4.5
Clark	1 900	1 792	108	5.7	1 938	1 807	131	6.8
Clay	5 838	5 575	263	4.5	6 070	5 724	346	5.7
Codington	9 878	9 324	554	5.6	10 238	9 313	925	9.0
Corson	1 225	1 115	110	9.0	1 179	1 045	134	11.4
Custer	2 277	2 170	107	4.7	2 373	2 229	144	6.1
Davison	9 174	8 794	380	4.1	9 286	8 904	382	4.1
Day	2 822	2 681	141	5.0	2 910	2 740	170	5.8
Deuel	1 887	1 746	141	7.5	1 806	1 623	183	10.1
Dewey	1 903	1 762	141	7.4	1 703	1 501	202	11.9
Douglas	1 720	1 661	59	3.4	1 724	1 675	49	2.8
Edmunds	1 834	1 766	68	3.7	1 935	1 840	95	4.9
Fall River	3 171	3 008	163	5.1	3 052	2 855	197	6.5
Faulk	1 144	1 117	27	2.4	1 294	1 267	27	2.1
Grant	4 331	4 165	166	3.8	4 225	4 045	180	4.3
Gregory	2 467	2 291	176	7.1	2 402	2 331	71	3.0
Haakon	1 208	1 184	24	2.0	1 354	1 278	76	5.6
Hamlin	1 832	1 710	122	6.7	1 804	1 668	136	7.5
Hand	1 996	1 899	97	4.9	1 825	1 786	39	2.1
Hanson	1 038	985	53	5.1	990	936	54	5.5
Harding	677	621	56	8.3	646	638	8	1.2
Hughes	7 432	7 127	305	4.1	7 348	7 102	246	3.3
Hutchinson	4 032	3 871	161	4.0	3 907	3 733	174	4.5
Hyde	777	760	17	2.2	747	728	19	2.5
Jackson	967	920	47	4.9	833	767	66	7.9
Jerauld	1 123	1 104	19	1.7	1 255	1 231	24	1.9
Jones	585	561	24	4.1	619	580	39	6.3
Kingsbury	3 253	3 087	166	5.1	3 278	3 081	197	6.0
Lake	5 065	4 853	212	4.2	5 614	5 276	338	6.0
Lawrence	9 102	8 655	447	4.9	9 708	9 151	557	5.7
Lincoln	6 042	5 812	230	3.8	5 833	5 546	287	4.9
Lyman	1 327	1 252	75	5.7	1 427	1 350	77	5.4
McCook	2 747	2 598	149	5.4	2 870	2 703	167	5.8
McPherson	1 439	1 375	64	4.4	1 488	1 415	73	4.9
Marshall	1 819	1 729	90	4.9	1 840	1 685	155	8.4
Meade	5 866	5 598	268	4.6	5 011	4 776	235	4.7
Mellette	713	675	37	5.2	643	591	52	8.1
Miner	1 462	1 438	24	1.6	1 633	1 565	68	4.2
Minnehaha	64 961	62 155	2 806	4.3	63 626	60 715	2 911	4.6
Moody	3 329	3 261	68	2.0	3 285	3 173	112	3.4
Pennington	36 616	34 925	1 691	4.6	36 497	34 612	1 885	5.2
Perkins	2 062	1 994	68	3.3	2 106	2 029	77	3.7
Potter	1 690	1 627	63	3.7	1 747	1 660	87	5.0
Roberts	3 911	3 726	185	4.7	4 018	3 748	270	6.7
Sanborn	1 197	1 139	58	4.8	1 238	1 180	58	4.7
Shannon	2 688	2 414	274	10.2	2 725	2 390	335	12.3
Spink	3 576	3 401	175	4.9	3 627	3 537	90	2.5
Stanley	1 207	1 143	64	5.3	1 065	1 021	44	4.1
Sully	618	603	15	2.4	672	634	38	5.7
Todd	1 983	1 863	120	6.1	1 782	1 539	243	13.6
Tripp	3 030	2 866	164	5.4	3 113	2 950	163	5.2
Turner	3 848	3 670	178	4.6	3 628	3 495	133	3.7
Union	5 113	4 810	303	5.9	5 815	5 400	415	7.1
Walworth	2 801	2 632	169	6.0	2 845	2 640	205	7.2
Yankton	8 788	8 498	290	3.3	9 051	8 623	428	4.7
Ziebach	1 119	1 080	39	3.5	959	902	57	5.9

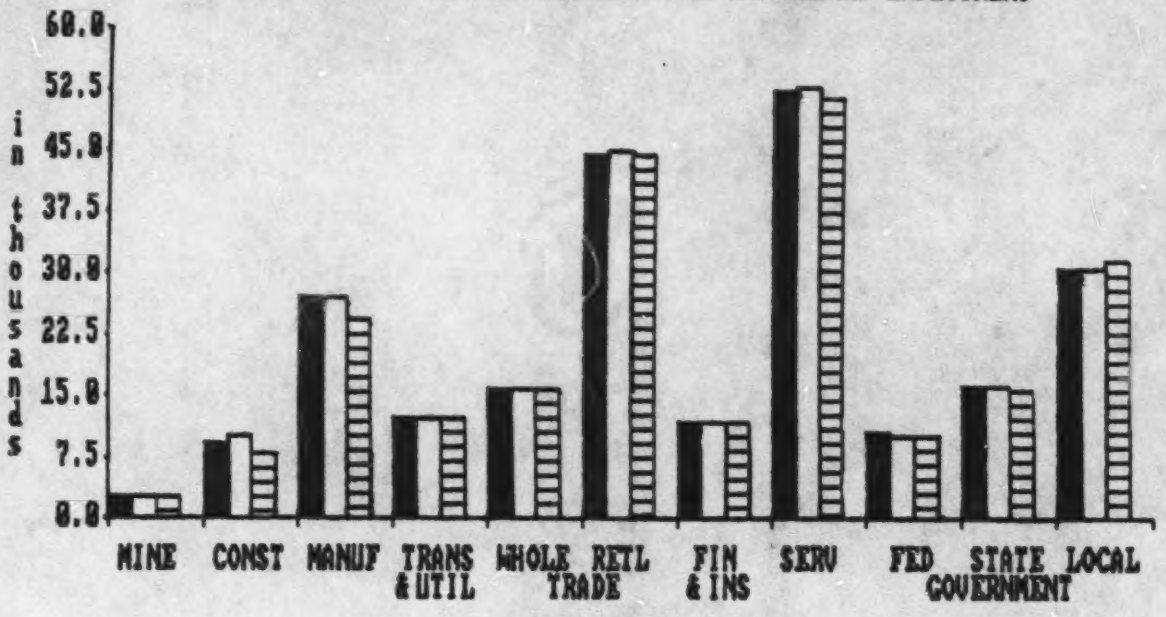
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 8.4 and 10.7. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

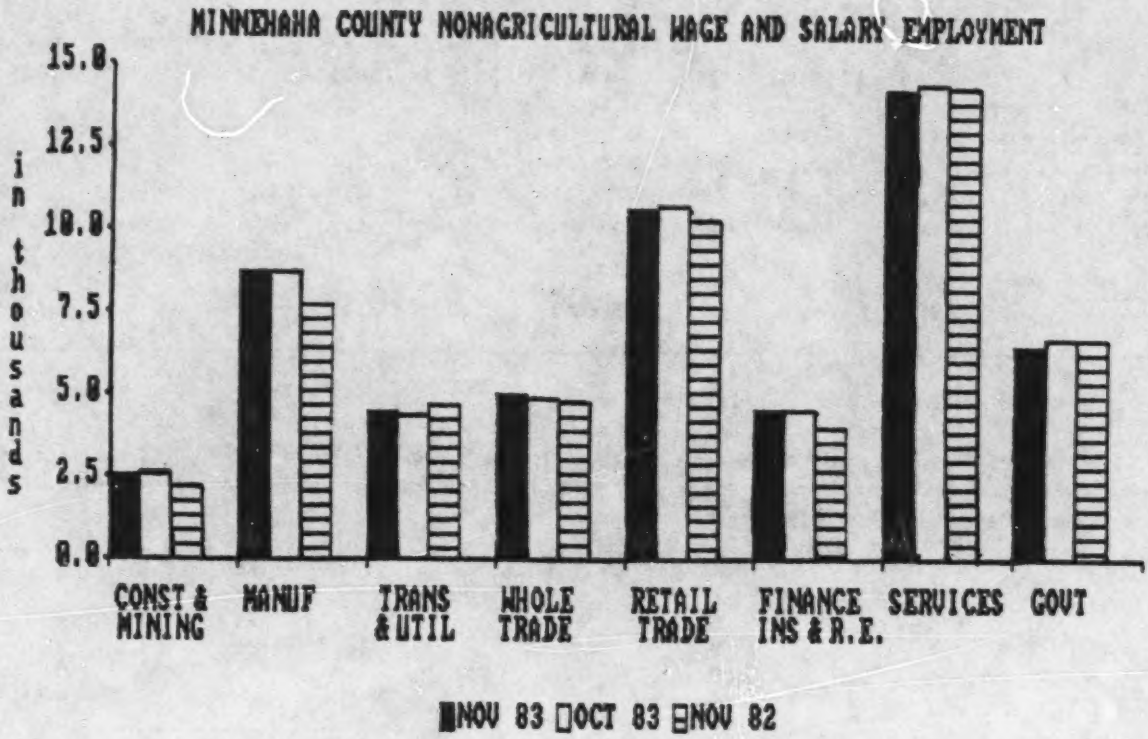
TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	235,600	237,900	231,000	-1.0	2.0
MINING	2,900	2,900	2,800	.0	3.6
CONSTRUCTION	9,300	10,200	8,000	-8.8	16.3
MANUFACTURING	27,200	27,200	24,400	.0	11.5
Durable Goods	14,200	14,100	11,600	.7	22.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,600	9,300	7,100	3.2	35.2
Nondurable Goods	13,000	13,100	12,800	-.8	1.6
Food & Kindred Products	7,500	7,700	7,800	-2.6	-3.8
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,500	2,500	2,500	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	12,500	12,600	-.8	-1.6
Transportation	7,000	7,000	7,100	.0	-1.4
Communication & Public Utilities	5,400	5,500	5,600	-1.8	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	60,800	61,600	60,900	-1.3	-.2
Wholesale Trade	16,100	16,200	16,200	-.6	-.6
Durable Goods	7,100	7,100	7,300	.0	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	9,000	9,100	8,900	-1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	44,700	45,400	44,700	-1.5	.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12,300	12,200	12,000	.8	2.5
SERVICES	52,600	53,300	51,800	-1.3	1.5
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	13,500	14,100	12,900	-4.3	4.7
Medical and Health	21,700	21,900	21,800	-.9	-.5
Educational, Membership & Social	14,300	14,400	14,300	-.7	.0
GOVERNMENT	58,100	58,000	58,300	.2	-.7
Federal	10,600	10,500	10,200	1.0	3.9
State	16,500	16,500	16,300	.0	1.2
State Education	8,600	8,500	8,400	1.2	2.4
Local	31,000	31,000	32,000	.0	-3.1
Local Education	18,300	17,900	18,200	2.2	.5

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	57,100	57,400	55,200	-.5	3.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING	2,600	2,700	2,200	-3.7	18.2
MANUFACTURING	8,800	8,700	7,800	1.1	12.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,500	4,400	4,700	2.3	-4.3
TRADE	15,700	15,700	15,200	.0	3.3
Wholesale Trade	5,000	4,900	4,800	2.0	4.2
Retail Trade	10,700	10,800	10,400	-.9	2.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4,600	4,600	4,100	.0	12.2
SERVICES	14,300	14,500	14,400	-1.4	-.7
GOVERNMENT	6,600	6,800	6,800	-2.9	-2.9

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing	$ 300.46	281.99	312.80	42.8	40.4	42.1	7.02	6.98	7.43
Durable Goods	275.93	275.60	256.41	40.4	40.0	38.1	6.83	6.89	6.73
Nondurable Goods	326.88	289.57	367.54	45.4	40.9	46.0	7.20	7.08	7.99
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing	$ 341.53	301.53	394.56	49.0	43.7	48.0	6.97	6.90	8.22

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items	302.6	301.8	294.1	.3	2.9
Food & Beverages	285.7	285.3	279.6	.1	2.2
Housing	326.8	326.4	320.7	.1	1.9
Apparel	200.7	200.4	195.5	.1	2.7
Transportation	305.0	303.7	295.5	.4	3.2
Medical Care	362.9	361.2	338.7	.5	7.1
Entertainment	249.1	247.5	240.3	.6	3.7

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
Sex, Total	1 860	1 551	4 216	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	1 191	861	2 475	64.0	55.5	58.7
Female	669	690	1 741	36.0	44.5	41.3
Race, Total	1 860	1 551	4 216	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1 630	1 325	3 359	87.6	85.4	79.7
Nonwhite	230	226	857	12.4	14.6	20.3
Age, Total	1 860	1 551	4 216	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1 446	1 178	3 323	77.7	76.0	78.8
Over 45	414	373	893	22.3	24.0	21.2
[2] Industry, Total	1 860	1 551	4 216	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	26	25	151	1.4	1.6	3.6
Construction	202	141	575	10.9	9.1	13.6
Manufacturing	345	293	1 416	18.5	18.9	33.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	83	65	169	4.5	4.2	4.0
Trade	498	395	899	26.8	25.5	21.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	54	64	88	2.9	4.1	2.1
Services	477	394	712	25.6	25.4	16.9
Government	175	174	206	9.4	11.2	4.9
[2] Occupation, Total	1 860	1 551	4 216	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	316	310	596	17.0	20.0	14.1
Clerical and Sales	374	376	698	20.1	24.2	16.6
Services	294	240	417	15.8	15.5	9.9
Processing	73	61	119	3.9	3.9	2.8
Machine Trade	85	66	356	4.6	4.3	8.4
Benchwork	91	104	693	4.9	6.7	16.4
Structural Work	383	234	867	20.6	15.1	20.6
Other	244	160	470	13.1	10.3	11.2
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	1 860	1 551	4 216	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	358	388	772	19.2	25.0	18.3
3-4 Weeks	244	169	621	13.1	10.9	14.7
5-14 Weeks	762	590	1 696	41.0	38.0	40.2
15 Weeks & Over	496	404	1 127	26.7	26.0	26.8

1 The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

2 Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	2 552	1 636	3 104	56.0	-17.8
B. Weeks Claimed	8 973	6 143	16 213	46.1	-44.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$595 433	$544 887	$1 339 981	9.3	-55.6
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$15 346 600	$13 015 800	$9 343 000	17.9	64.3
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	Not Available	7 761	5 921	--	--
F. Nonag Placements	Not Available	3 776	2 443	--	--
G. Nonag Job Openings	Not Available	3 783	2 115	--	--

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State Unemployment Insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

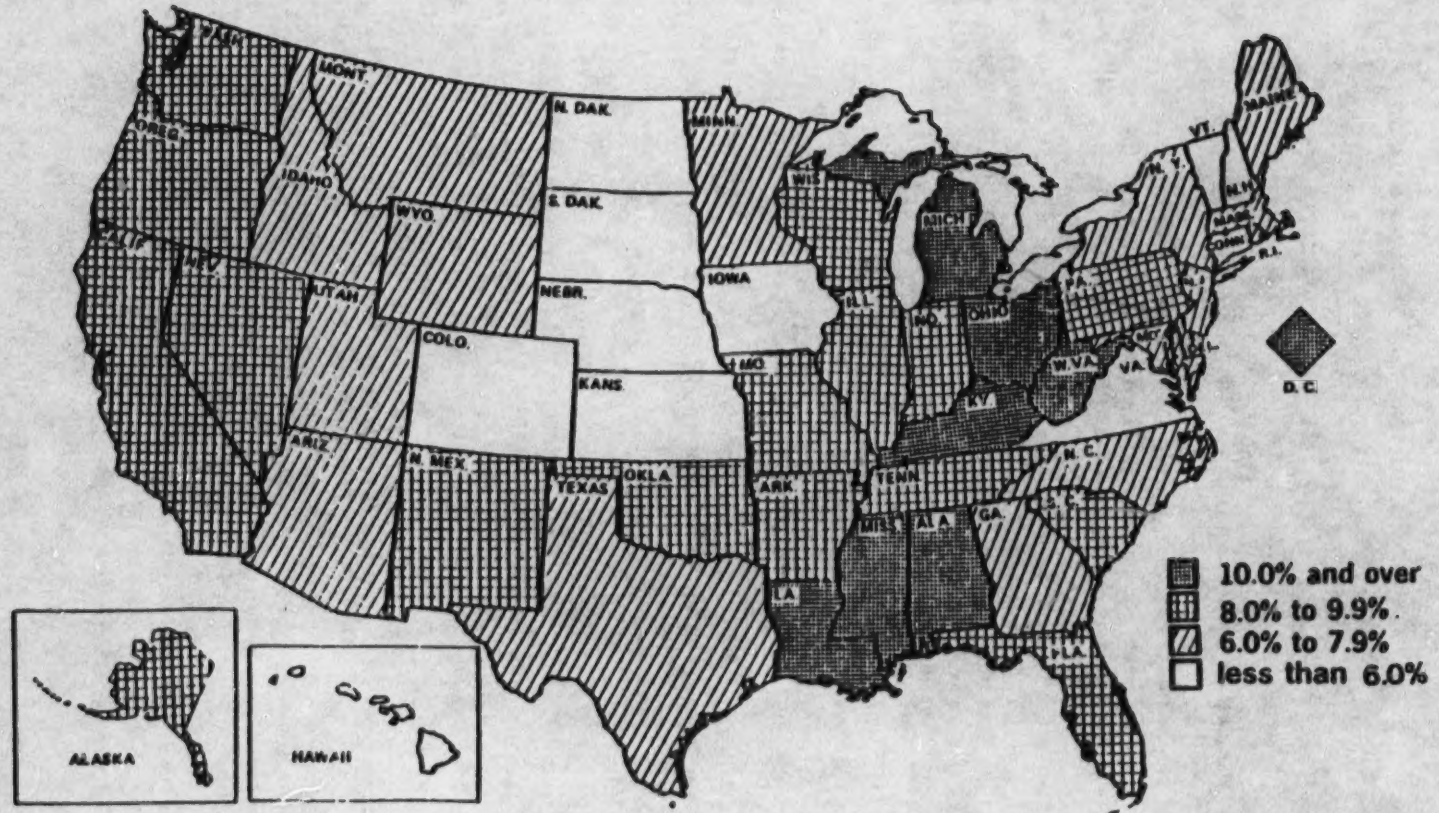
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, October 1983



The Research and Statistics Section of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

- The 179,186 persons who listed German as a single ancestry group during the 1980 census accounted for 25.9 percent of the total 690,768 population. Other large ancestry groups include: Norwegian 47,267, 6.8 percent; English 29,147, 4.2 percent; Irish 21,874, 3.2 percent; Dutch 14,073, 2.0 percent; and Swedish 11,415 1.7 percent. Nine other specific ancestry groups listed account for 2.2 percent of the population with a category "other" showing 74,547 persons. Persons with a multiple ancestry background numbered 231,761 and 66,606 did not specify. This same information is available for all South Dakota counties and cities with a population of 2,500 or more.

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

- The 1980 census listed 81,526 South Dakota residents to be civilian veterans 16 years of age and over.

(These facts are found in publication PC80-1-C43, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census).

SEASON'S GREETINGS AND A WORD OF THANKS TO SOUTH DAKOTA EMPLOYERS

The Department of Labor staff takes this opportunity to extend holiday greetings to the South Dakota employer community and to all readers of the Labor Bulletin.

A special word of thanks is extended to those employers who assist the Department of Labor to determine trends in the State's economy by providing essential employment information each month. Such key indicators as employment levels, weekly production hours, and worker earnings become the basis for state and national reports and statistics prepared and published by this Department. The Department is always in the debt of those who compile and transmit this information regularly.

The Department will continue its efforts to publish accurate and timely data every month to assist business in reaching decisions and planning for future employment needs. To all, a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

H A P P Y H O L I D A Y S!